

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
MONARCHY AND LOW TARIFF
THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THIS SURVEY
OF AMERICAN INTERESTS AT
HOME AND ABROAD.

LILUOKALANI'S RESTORATION EXPECTED.

DEMOCRATS URGED TO GET TOGETHER, SINCE
PERSONAL INTERESTS AND DIFFERENCES,
AND ENACT THE WILSON TARIFF BILL
—A PERFUNCTORY REVIEW OF VA-
RIOUS DEPARTMENTAL TOPICS.

The President's Message was yesterday presented to the Congress at Washington. It reviews briefly American relations with various foreign countries. It declares that the late American Minister at Honolulu actively aided in overthrowing the Hawaiian monarchy, using American troops for that purpose; that the present Minister has been instructed so far as practicable to restore the status formerly existing, and that news of such action is expected. It summarizes salient portions of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that more than \$108,000,000 of gold was exported during the year, the largest amount on record, and estimating a Treasury deficiency for the current year of \$28,000,000. It urges the abolition of the fee system in Federal courts, and disapproves the further extension of free postal deliveries. It reports 33,930 pensioners dropped from the rolls; advises reform of the land laws, and urges great retrenchment in the matter of distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department. It professes new devotion to Civil Service Reform and economy in public expenditure. It finally declares that the work of Tariff Reform must go on, and strongly commends the Wilson bill and urges its adoption by the Congress.

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States.
The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of Departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long-standing missions boundary dispute, tendered to the President by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those States to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective Governments.

By a law of Hayti, a sailing vessel, having discharged her cargo, is refused clearance until the duties on such cargo have been paid. The hardship of this measure upon American shipping, and the fact that the bulk of the carrying trade of that country has been insisted on with a view of securing the removal of this cause of complaint.

BRAZIL.
The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new Navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established Government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents.

Thus far the position of our Government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a conflict of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being disposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

CHILL.
The convention between our Government and Chili, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the Claims Commission provided for. The two Governments failing to agree upon the third member of the Commission, the good offices of the President of the Swiss Republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chili.

The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the State and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States Minister in receiving into his official residence two persons who had just fled in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending growing out of a former aborted disturbance. The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedents and, when allowed, tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this Government be permitted, to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilean Government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the Minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offenders.

CHINA.
The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinese in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceedings by habeas corpus was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity

of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided.
It has devolved upon the United States Minister at Peking, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese Government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung-pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

THE CONGO STATE.
By Article XII of the General Act of Brussels, signed July 2, 1890, for the suppression of the slave trade and the restriction of certain injurious commerce in the Independent State of the Congo and in the adjacent zone of Central Africa, the United States and the other signatory Powers agreed to adopt appropriate means for the punishment of persons selling arms and ammunition to the natives and for the confiscation of the prohibited articles. It being the plain duty of this Government to aid in suppressing the nefarious traffic, impairing as it does the praiseworthy and civilizing efforts now in progress in that region, I recommend that an act be passed prohibiting the sale of arms and intoxicants to natives in the regulated zone by our citizens.

COSTA RICA AND COLOMBIA.
Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the Governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

FRANCE.
Our relations with the French Republic hope to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness.
Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will cooperate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Volcan de Parí upon cargoes of cereals from the United States, and the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor's recommendation of the British transit through our canals.
A request for additions to the list of extradition treaties, and the extradition treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

HAYTI.
During the past year an American citizen employed in a subordinate commercial position in Hayti, after suffering a protracted imprisonment on an unfounded charge of smuggling, was finally liberated on judicial examination. Upon urgent representation to the Haytian Government a suitable indemnity was paid to the sufferer.

By a law of Hayti, a sailing vessel, having discharged her cargo, is refused clearance until the duties on such cargo have been paid. The hardship of this measure upon American shipping, and the fact that the bulk of the carrying trade of that country has been insisted on with a view of securing the removal of this cause of complaint.

HONDURAS.
Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer touching at the port of Amapala, because her captain refused to deliver up a passenger in transit from Nicaragua to Guatemala upon demand of the military authorities of Honduras, our Minister to that country under instructions protested against the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The Government of Honduras, actuated by a sense of justice, and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, promptly disavowed the illegal conduct of its officers and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence.

It is confidently anticipated that a satisfactory adjustment will be reached of the questions of the seizure and use of American vessels by insurgents in Honduras and the subsequent denial by the successful Government of commercial privileges to those vessels on that account.

LIBERIA.
A notable part of the southerly coast of Liberia between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, which for nearly half a century has been generally recognized as belonging to that Republic by cession and purchase, has been claimed to be under the protectorate of France in virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not been well maintained.

More recently, negotiations between the Liberian Government and the French Government resulted in the signature at Paris of a treaty whereby, as an adjustment, certain Liberian territory is ceded to France. This Liberian territory had not been ratified by the Liberian Legislature and Executive.

Feeling a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the little Commonwealth of which were largely composed of the benevolence of our countrymen, and which constitutes the only independently sovereign State of Africa, the French Government has suggested that the French Government should concern itself with the territorial impairment in Liberia should take place without their unconsented consent.

MEXICO.
Our relations with Mexico continue to be of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring Republics.
The work of relocating the monuments marking the boundary between the two countries from Paso del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed.

The Commission recently organized under the conventions of 1884 and 1889 it is expected will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande River east of El Paso.

Nicaragua.
Nicaragua has recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed Minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested.

The Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

SAMOA.
Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Maitaia Laupepe as King of Samoa. The treaty provided for a foreign court of justice; a municipal council for the district of Apsa, with a foreign president thereof, authorized to advise the King; a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the Kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new Government should be borne by the United States.

Early in the life of this triple protectorate the native dissensions it was designed to quell revived. Rivals deposed the authority of the new King, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quietude was restored by the other powers, and in fulfillment of its treaty obligation, this Government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed.

The warship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the civil war was proclaimed by King Maitaia's attack upon the insurgent King. Mataafa was defeated and a number of his men killed. The British and German naval vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and ten of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where, and at other points, they were held in custody and responsibility, and cost of the three powers.

This incident and the events leading up to it signally illustrate the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers.

SPAIN.
More than fifteen years ago this Government preferred a claim against Spain, in behalf of one of our citizens, for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1866 the claim was adjusted, Spain agreeing to pay, unconditionally, as a fair indemnity, \$1,000,000. A respectful but earnest note was recently addressed to the Spanish Government insisting upon prompt fulfillment of the long-neglected obligation.

Other claims, preferred by the United States against Spain, in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba, have been pending for many years.
At the time Spain's title to the Caroline Islands was confirmed by arbitration, that Government agreed that the rights which had been acquired there by American missionaries should be recognized and respected. It is sincerely hoped that this pledge will be observed by allowing our missionaries, who were removed from Ponape to a place of safety by a United States ship, to return to their homes, and the Spanish garrison and the natives, to return to their field of usefulness.

The reproduced carved, Santa Maria, built by Spain and sent to the United States in token of amity and in commemoration of the event, it was designed to celebrate. I recommend that, in accepting this gift, Congress should recognize the recognition of the sincere friendship which prompted it.

TURKEY.
Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman Porte.

The firing and partial destruction, by an unrestrained mob, of one of the school buildings of Anatolia College, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish Government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders.

Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured, and efficient protection guaranteed.

Information received of maltreatment suffered by an American citizen in Turkish Kurdistan, was followed by such representations to the Porte as resulted in the issuance of orders for the punishment of her assailants, the removal of the offender, and the adoption of measures for the protection of our citizens engaged in mission and other lawful work in that quarter.

Turkey complains that her Armenian subjects obtain citizenship in this country, not to identify themselves in good faith with our people, but with the intention of returning to the land of their birth and conducting a hostile trade. This complaint is not wholly without foundation. A journal published in this country in the Armenian language openly counsels its readers to arm, organize and conduct a movement for the conversion of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. The Ottoman Government has announced its intention to take of its subjects Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States since 1868.

The right to exclude any or all classes of aliens is an attribute of sovereignty. It is a right asserted and exercised by all nations, and enforced by the United States, with the sanction of our highest court. There being no naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey, our Minister at Constantinople is authorized to refuse to recognize the right of that Government to enforce its declared policy against naturalized Armenians, he is expected to protect them from unnecessary harshness of treatment.

VENEZUELA.
In view of the impaired financial resources of Venezuela, consequent upon the recent revolution there, a modified arrangement for the satisfaction of the awards of the late revisionary Claims Commission, in progressive installments, has been assented to, and payments are being regularly made thereunder.

The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana was referred to the Senate for ratification. The treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched the Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of gold and silver, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of the treaty, the Government has received appropriate instructions to that effect. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

Additional advice are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with my recommendations. I have fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and pre-

sending a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

ARRITRATION.
By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1890, and by the House of Representatives on the 24 of April following, the President was requested "to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes existing between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means." April 18, 1890, the International American Conference of Washington, by resolution expressed its wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the Government of each nation represented in that conference should commit itself to the use of all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the American position, and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government will lend ready co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution quoted.

The Government of the United States has, by a parliamentary resolution passed by the Congress and to express my sincere gratification that the settlement of two great and kindred nations, the United States and Great Britain, in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

Under the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, authorizing the President to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank in which foreign countries accord it, their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and others, conferred upon their representatives at this capital the title of ambassador, and I have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States to the same title. A declaration of mission is announced by Russia, and when made will be similarly met. This step fittingly comports with the position the United States has taken in the family of nations. I have my former administration I took occasion to recommend a re-visit of the laws relating to the consular service, in order that it might become a more efficient and useful service. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade. Increased numbers of our citizens abroad, and in certain countries exercising judicial functions, these officers should be men of character, intelligence and ability.

Upon proof that the legislation of Denmark secures copyright to American citizens on equal footing with its own, the privileges of our copyright laws will be extended by proclamation to subjects of that country.

THE TREASURY.
The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94 and its expenditures to \$453,744,674.29. There was collected from customs \$235,355,018.73, and from internal revenue \$167,923,425.91. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$41,856,711, an increase of \$32,453,597 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$44,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,453,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$1,147,445.32.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$34,729,299.55, on manufactured tobacco, \$11,389,311.74, and on fermented liquors, \$2,548,983.97. We exported merchandise during the year to the value of \$1,982,612,924 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the Government, amounting to \$1,638,000,000, exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year by \$584,557,517. The sum paid from the Treasury for silver bounty was \$9,375,120.83, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,000.00.

On the first day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, was \$1,718,244,882, an increase for the year of \$112,404,247. Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$25.49. On the same date there was in the United States, gold bullion amounting to \$96,657,273 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$128,261,553.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 11, 1890, during the last fiscal year, aggregated \$4,908,162.39 ounces, which cost \$45,321,741.52. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative to the first day of November, 1893, was 168,674,599.46 ounces, which cost \$155,369,949.34. Between the first day of November, 1890, and the first day of November, 1893, the Government had purchased, under the law, 267,603,712 ounces of silver at a cost of \$516,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 11, 1890, numbered 18,787,343, and the number of modern type coins was 3,677,098.29, leaving on hand in the mints 140,690,760 ounces of silver, which cost \$126,726,218.

Our total ounces of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of \$7,280,875,000 valued at \$43,685,178.89, of which there was \$30,043,140 in gold coin, \$5,343,715 in silver dollars, \$7,217,220 in subsidiary silver coin, and \$1,086,192.10 in bullion.

During the calendar year 1892 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,596,500 ounces of gold, and 50,000,000 ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$50,750,000 and of the coinage value of \$4,989,000.

It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to \$1,213,529,165, of which \$397,657,885 was gold and \$815,871,280 was silver.

One hundred and nineteen National banks were organized during the year ending October 31, 1893, with a capital of \$11,230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation, and one hundred and eighty-six were suspended. Sixty-five of the suspended banks were insolvent, eighty-six resumed business, and seven remain in the hands of bank examiners with prospect of speedy recovery. The banks organized, forty-four were located in the Eastern States, forty in the Central and Western States, and thirty in the Southern States. The banks in existence on the 31st day of October, 1893, was 3,796, having an aggregate capital of \$695,558,120. The net increase in the circulation of these banks during the year was \$36,886,000.

SILVER.
The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the Government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the monetary policy of the United States. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business.

In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

The Monetary Conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to meet in the present year. The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the subject, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed.

It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes existing between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
The report of the Attorney-General contains the usual summary of the affairs and proceedings of the Department of Justice for the past year, together with certain recommendations as to needed legislation on various subjects. I cannot too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States Attorneys, Marshals, clerks of Federal courts and United States Commissioners should be abolished with as little delay as possible. It is clearly in the interest of the community that the business of the courts, both civil and criminal, should be small and as inexpensive as possible, and that the ends of justice will allow.

should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the Government both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

IMMIGRATION.
The Superintendent of Immigration, through the Secretary of the Treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,783 immigrants. Of these 1,063 were not permitted to land under the limitations of the law, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,034 less than for the previous year.

The Secretary in his report gives an account of the operation of the Marine-Hospital Service and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases.

The admissions of the last two years touching our public health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports have invested the subject of national quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly to prevent the entrance of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the rights and duties of our citizens, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the Army on the 30th day of September last was 23,775 enlisted men and 2,144 officers.

The total expenditures of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$51,968,074.89. Of this sum, \$1,992,581.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$2,377,828.35 for the support of the military establishment, \$6,077,033.18 for miscellaneous objects, and \$20,515,631.41 for public works. This latter sum includes \$15,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements and \$2,266,141.20 for fortifications and other works of defense.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several States on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the Army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of militia have called to the attention of the Department marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the Army into service during the year. The only active military duty required of it has been in the Department of Texas, where, violations of the neutrality laws, and military discipline were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

The operation of war laws and the influences of civilization, tending to relieve the country from the dangers of Indian hostilities, together with the increasing ability of the States, through the efficiency of small arms and cavalry organizations, to protect their citizens from domestic violence, lead to the suggestion that the time is fast approaching when there should be a reorganization of the militia, and the organization of the militia into a more efficient and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

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SEABOARD DEFENSE.
It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of seaboard defense and fortification entered upon eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintenance will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction and ordnance. At the end of the current calendar year the War Department will have nine 12-inch guns, twenty 10-inch, and thirty-four 8-inch guns, ready to be mounted on gun lifts and carriages, and seventy-five 12-inch mortars. In addition to the product of the Army Gun Factory, now completed at Watervliet, the Government has purchased with private parties for the purchase of 100 guns of these calibers, the first of which should be delivered to the Department for test before July 1, 1894.

The heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs; but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, employment must be made in the construction of the new batteries. It is desirable that Congress by adequate appropriations should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this necessary work.

After much preliminary work and exhaustive examination, in accordance with the requirements of the law, the board appointed to prepare a magazine rifle, and to keep the rifle of the obsolete Springfield rifle of the infantry service completed its labors during the last year, and the work of manufacture is now in progress at the Springfield Arsenal. It is expected that by the end of the current year our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

MILITARY PARKS AND RECORDS.

The work on the projected Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year. Over nine square miles of the Chickamauga battlefield have been acquired, twenty-five miles of roadway have been placed at permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points, and the invitation to participating in the battle has been very generally accepted.

The work of locating and preserving the lines of battle at the Gettysburg battlefield is making satisfactory progress on the plans directed by the last Congress.

The reports of the Military Academy at West Point and the several schools for special instruction of officers show marked advance in the education of the Army and a commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to distinguish themselves for the highest service to the country.

Under the supervision of Adjutant-General Robert Williams, lately retired, the Bureau of Military Information has been established, which will put in possession of the Government in time of war most valuable information, and at all times afford a permanent sound currency abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business.

In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

The Monetary Conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to meet in the present year. The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the subject, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed.

It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes existing between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means.

violations of the internal revenue laws. The expense of the collection of these taxes, as estimated by the Treasury, for the year ending July 1, 1893, was \$2,744,733.11, and for the year ending July 1, 1892, \$4,528,676.87.

It is therefore apparent that the reasons given in 1885 for the collection of these taxes, as estimated by the Treasury, for the year ending July 1, 1893, was \$2,744,733.11, and for the year ending July 1, 1892, \$4,528,676.87.

I also heartily join the Attorney-General in recommending legislation fixing the grade of the crime of murder within Federal jurisdiction, as has been done in many of the States; authorizing writs of error on behalf of the Government in cases where final judgment is rendered against the sufficiency of an indictment against the Government upon any other question arising before actual trial; limiting the right of review in cases of felony punishable only by death, and imprisonment to the circuit court of appeals, and making speedy provision for the construction of such prisons and reformatories as may be necessary for the confinement of United States convicts.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice, and during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service.

The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. The deficiency of the year ending June 30, 1893, would be but a little over a million and a half dollars. It amounted, however, to more than \$3,000,000. At the same time, and under the influence of like anticipations, estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of \$282,745.71; but now, in view of the actual results of the 30th day of June, 1893, the present Postmaster-General estimates that that at its close, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of nearly \$8,000,000. The deficiency of the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$75,896,933.16 and its expenditures to \$81,074,104.90. This postoffice deficiency would disappear or be immensely decreased if less revenue had been received from the sale of stamps, an item of which is upward of 300 tons of seeds and grain from the Agricultural Department.

EXTENSION OF THE SERVICE.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1893, was 68,403, an increase of 1,284 over the preceding year. Of these 3,360 were Presidential, an increase of that class of 204 over the preceding year.

Forty-two free-delivery offices were added during the year to those already existing, making a total of 810 cities and towns provided with free delivery of mail. Twenty-five other cities and towns are now entitled to this service under the law, but it has not been accorded them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of the service. I am decidedly of the opinion that the provisions of the present law permit as general an introduction of this feature of mail service as is necessary or justifiable, and that it ought not to be extended to smaller communities than are now designated.

The expense of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be more than \$11,000,000, and under the present law there must be a constant increase in this item of expenditure.
There were 6,401 additions to the domestic money-order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest number ever added to the inauguration of the system. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 18,484. There were 13,705 money orders issued during the year, and the number of orders issued during the year was 1,340,293, and the value of these orders amounted to \$127,574,435.65, an increase of \$7,569,632.58. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,903,972.32.

During the year 195 international money-order offices were added to those already provided, making a total of 1,950 offices in operation in June, 1893. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 1,065,989, an increase over the preceding year of 72,525, and the value was \$1,065,989, an increase over the preceding year of 13,503, and their value was \$5,283,375.70, an increase of \$4,094.83.